

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
1 February 2001 (01.02.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/07550 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C11D 3/28,**
D06M 13/355, 13/388

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/EP00/05531**

(22) International Filing Date: **15 June 2000 (15.06.2000)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
9917450.0 **23 July 1999 (23.07.1999) GB**

(71) Applicant (*for AE, AU, BB, CA, CY, GB, GD, GH, GM, IE, IL, KE, LC, LK, LS, MN, MW, MZ, NZ, SD, SG, SL, SZ, TT, TZ, UG, ZA, ZW only*): **UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB];**
Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ (GB).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except AE, AU, BB, CA, CY, GB, GD, GH, GM, IE, IL, IN, KE, LC, LK, LS, MN, MW, MZ, NZ, SD, SG, SL, SZ, TT, TZ, UG, ZA, ZW*): **UNILEVER NV [NL/NL];** Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL).

(71) Applicant (*for IN only*): **HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED [IN/IN];** Hindustan Lever House, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, 400 020 Mumbai, Maharashtra (IN).

(72) Inventors: **BATCHELOR, Stephen, Norman;** Unilever Research Port Sunlight, Quarry Road East, Bebington,

Wirral, Merseyside CH63 3JW (GB). **COLEMAN, Collette, Elizabeth;** Unilever Research Port Sunlight, Quarry Road East, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside CH63 3JW (GB). **FAIRCLOUGH, Lynnette;** Unilever Research Port Sunlight, Quarry Road East, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside CH63 3JW (GB). **FRASER, Stuart, Bernard;** Unilever Research Port Sunlight, Quarry Road East, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside CH63 3JW (GB).

(74) Agents: **ELLIOTT, Peter, William et al.;** Unilever PLC, Patent Department, Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Bedford, Bedfordshire MK44 1LQ (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *With international search report.*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **FABRIC TREATMENT COMPOSITION AND A METHOD OF TREATING FABRIC**

(57) Abstract: Hindered amine light stabilisers are useful for preventing damage to dyes due to reactive radicals produced chemically or by sunlight. Hindered amine light stabilisers are applied to dyed fabric as part of a wash, rinse or non-laundry fabric care process.

WO 01/07550 A1

- 1 -

Fabric Treatment Composition and
a Method of Treating Fabric

The present invention relates to a fabric treatment
5 composition comprising a novel colour protection treatment
system. The present invention also relates to a method of
treating fabric using the novel colour protection system.
The present invention further relates to the use of the
novel colour protection system in the treatment of fabric.

10

Background of the Invention

The present invention is concerned with fabric treatment
that takes place after use of the fabric which may be
15 referred to as fabric care. Such treatments include
laundering, which uses detergents and/or fabric conditioner,
and the application of non-detergent based fabric care
products, such as spray-on products. Considerable attention
has been focused on components for inclusion in laundry and
20 non-detergent based care compositions, which components are
specifically intended for deposition onto the fabric to
protect the fabric and/or dye from damage. For example,
these components may comprise photofading inhibitors and
fluorescence inhibitors.

25

Dye on fabric may be attacked by reactive radicals, thereby
causing fading of the colour. The reactive radicals in
question may be created by everyday chemicals (for example
bleach or metal catalysed bleach) or by sunlight, maybe in
30 combination with dirt or atmospheric pollutants.

- 2 -

The present inventors have sought further colour and fabric protection systems which are suitable for incorporation into fabric treatment compositions for use in the laundering of fabrics and in fabric care.

5

The present inventors have discovered that hindered amine light stabilisers can act as colour and fabric protection components in fabric treatment compositions for the laundering of fabrics and for fabric care.

10

Hindered amine light stabilisers themselves are well known and used in the unrelated field of plastics manufacture.

Definition of the Invention

15

The present invention accordingly provides a fabric treatment composition for use in a method of laundry fabric treatment or non-detergent based fabric care treatment, comprising a hindered amine light stabiliser.

20

The present invention further provides a method for the treatment of fabric, comprising treating the fabric in a method of laundry fabric treatment or non-detergent based fabric care treatment with a hindered amine light

25

stabiliser.

The present invention further provides use of a hindered amine light stabiliser in a method of laundry fabric treatment or non-detergent based fabric care treatment.

30

- 3 -

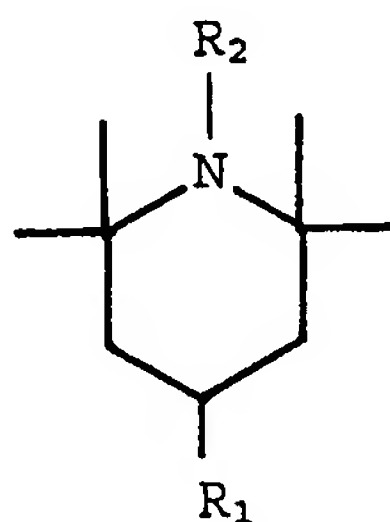
Detailed Description of the InventionHindered Amine Light Stabilisers

5 Hindered amine light stabilisers are known as oxidation inhibition materials particularly for use with thermoplastics. They are described generally in "Oxidation Inhibition in Organic Materials" Vol. II, Pospisil and Klemchuk, 1990, Florida, pages 2-25.

10

They are molecules which include the tetramethyl piperidine moiety in their structure:

15



20

wherein R1 and R2 comprise suitable substituents.

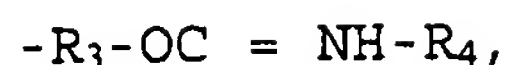
25 R2 is suitably hydrogen, alkyl or alkoxy.

In a preferred embodiment, R2 is an oxygen atom with an unpaired electron on it, forming a nitroxide radical with the N atom.

30

In the hindered amine light stabilisers set out in US 5874493, R1 is hydrogen, hydroxyl, low molecular weight alkyl (for example C₁-C₈), low molecular weight alkoxy (eg C₁-C₈) or acyl and R2 is:

- 4 -



wherein R_3 is oxygen, NH- or $N(C_{1-4}\text{-alkyl})$ - and R_2 is mono or
5 bi-nuclear aromatic group which optionally bears
substituents.

Hindered amine light stabilisers are typically available
under the trade mark Tinuvin .

10

It has been surprisingly found that levels of hindered amine
light stabiliser as low as 0.01-2% on-weight-fabric are
sufficient to counteract the effect of reactive radicals,
particularly leading to a reduction in damage to dye.

15

Particular suitable hindered amine light stabilisers are
selected from the group consisting of 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-
tetramethyl piperidine, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl
piperidyl)sebacate (Tinuvin 770, trade mark), bis(1-methyl-
20 2,2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)sebacate (Tinuvin 765, trade
mark), decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-
(octyloxy)-4-piperidyl)ester (Tinuvin 123, trade mark), 4-
hydroxy-2,2,4,4-tetramethyl piperinyloxy, and mixtures
thereof.

25

Hindered amine light stabilisers are suitably present at
levels in the range 0.1-5% by weight in compositions
according to the present invention.

- 5 -

Fabric Treatment Compositions

The present invention is suitable for use in fabric wash compositions, fabric conditioning compositions and
5 compositions for both washing and conditioning fabrics (so-called through the wash conditioner compositions). The present invention can also be applied to industrial and domestic non-detergent based fabric care compositions, for example spray-on compositions.

10

Fabric Wash Compositions

Fabric wash compositions according to the present invention comprise a fabric wash detergent material selected from non-
15 soap anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactants, soap, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof.

Suitable anionic surfactants are well known to the person
20 skilled in the art and include alkyl benzene sulphonate, primary and secondary alkyl sulphates, particularly C₈-C₁₅ primary alkyl sulphates; alkyl ether sulphates; olefin sulphonates; alkyl xylene sulphonates, dialkyl sulphasuccinates; ether carboxylates; isethionates;
25 sarcosinates; fatty acid ester sulphonates and mixtures thereof. The sodium salts are generally preferred.

Nonionic surfactants are also well known to the person skilled in the art and include primary and secondary alcohol
30 ethoxylates, especially C₈-C₂₀ aliphatic alcohol ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide per

- 6 -

mole of alcohol, and more especially the C₁₀-C₁₅ primary and secondary aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol. Non-ethoxylated nonionic surfactants include alkyl

5 polyglycosides, glycerol monoethers and polyhydroxy amides (glucamide). Mixtures of nonionic surfactant may be used.

Detergent compositions suitable for use in domestic or industrial automatic fabric washing machines generally

10 contain anionic non-soap surfactant or nonionic surfactant, or combinations of the two in suitable ratio, as will be known to the person skilled in the art, optionally together with soap.

15 Many suitable detergent-active compounds are available and fully described in the literature, for example in Surface-Active Agents and Detergents , Volumes I and II, by Schwartz, Perry & Berch.

20 Anionic surfactant is suitably present at a level of from 5 wt% to 50 wt%, preferably 10 wt%-40 wt% based on the fabric treatment composition. Nonionic surfactant is suitably present at a level of 1-20 wt%, preferably 5-15 wt%.

25 The total amount of surfactant present will depend upon the intended end use and may be as high as 60 wt% for example in a composition for washing fabrics by hand. In compositions for machine washing of fabric, an amount of from 5 to 40 wt% is generally appropriate.

- 7 -

Detergency Builder

The detergent compositions of the invention will generally also contain one or more detergency builders. The total
5 amount of detergency builder in the compositions will suitably range from 5 to 80 wt%, preferably from 10 to 60 wt%.

Inorganic builders that may be present include sodium
10 carbonate, if desired in combination with a crystallisation seed for calcium carbonate, as disclosed in GB 1 437 950 (Unilever); crystalline and amorphous aluminosilicates, for example, zeolites as disclosed in GB 1 473 202 (Henkel) and mixed crystalline/amorphous aluminosilicates as disclosed in
15 GB 1 470 250 (Procter & Gamble); and layered silicates as disclosed in EP 164 514B (Hoechst). Inorganic phosphate builders, for example, sodium orthophosphate, pyrophosphate and tripolyphosphate are also suitable for use with this invention.

20

The detergent compositions of the invention preferably contain an alkali metal, preferably sodium, aluminosilicate builder. Sodium aluminosilicates may generally be incorporated in amounts of from 10 to 70% by weight
25 (anhydrous basis), preferably from 25 to 50 wt%.

The alkali metal aluminosilicate may be either crystalline or amorphous or mixtures thereof, having the general formula:

30



- 8 -

These materials contain some bound water and are required to have a calcium ion exchange capacity of at least 50 mg CaO/g. The preferred sodium aluminosilicates contain 1.5-3.5 SiO₂ units (in the formula above). Both the amorphous and the crystalline materials can be prepared readily by reaction between sodium silicate and sodium aluminate, as amply described in the literature.

Suitable crystalline sodium aluminosilicate ion-exchange detergency builders are described, for example, in GB 1 429 143 (Procter & Gamble). The preferred sodium aluminosilicates of this type are the well-known commercially available zeolites A and X, and mixtures thereof.

The zeolite may be the commercially available zeolite 4A now widely used in laundry detergent powders. The zeolite builder incorporated in the compositions of the invention may be maximum aluminium zeolite P (zeolite MAP) as described and claimed in EP 384 070A (Unilever). Zeolite MAP is defined as an alkali metal aluminosilicate of the zeolite P type having a silicon to aluminium ratio not exceeding 1.33, preferably within the range of from 0.90 to 1.33, and more preferably within the range of from 0.90 to 1.20.

Especially preferred is zeolite MAP having a silicon to aluminium ratio not exceeding 1.07, more preferably about 1.00. The calcium binding capacity of zeolite MAP is generally at least 150 mg CaO per g of anhydrous material.

- 9 -

Organic builders that may be present include polycarboxylate polymers such as polyacrylates, acrylic/maleic copolymers, and acrylic phosphinates; monomeric polycarboxylates such as citrates, gluconates, oxydisuccinates, glycerol mono-, di-
5 and trisuccinates, carboxymethyloxysuccinates, carboxymethyloxymalonates, dipicolinates, hydroxyethyliminodiacetates, alkyl- and alkenylmalonates and succinates,; and sulphonated fatty acid salts. This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

10

Especially preferred organic builders are citrates, suitable used in amounts of from 5 to 30 wt%, preferably from 10 to 25 wt%; and acrylic polymers, more especially acrylic/maleic copolymers, suitably used in amounts of from 0.5 to 15 wt%,
15 preferably from 1 to 10 wt%.

Builders, both inorganic and organic, are preferably present in alkali metal salt, especially sodium salt, form.

20 Bleach Components

Detergent compositions according to the invention may also suitably contain a peroxy bleach system for example, inorganic persalts or organic peroxyacids, capable of
25 yielding hydrogen peroxide in aqueous solution.

Suitable peroxy bleach compounds include organic peroxides such as urea peroxide, and inorganic persalts such as the alkali metal perborates, percarbonates, perphosphates,
30 persilicates and persulphates. Preferred inorganic persalts

- 10 -

are sodium perborate monohydrate and tetrahydrate, and sodium percarbonate.

Especially preferred is sodium percarbonate having a
5 protective coating against destabilisation by moisture.
Sodium percarbonate having a protective coating comprising sodium metaborate and sodium silicate is disclosed in GB 2 123 044B (Kao).

10 Fabric Softening Composition

The fabric treatment composition of the present invention may be a fabric conditioning composition or it may comprise fabric conditioner.

15

Fabric Softening Compound

The fabric softening compound is preferably a cationic nonionic or anionic fabric softening compound.

20

The fabric softening compound may be a quaternary ammonium material comprising a polar head group and one or two alkyl or alkenyl chains. The fabric softening compound may also be a nonionic fabric softening compound such as a
25 fabric softening oil, a fabric softening silicone composition or a fabric softening ester composition such as sugar esters.

Particularly preferably, the fabric softening compound has
30 two long chain alkyl or alkenyl chains with an average chain length greater than C₁₄, more preferably each chain

- 11 -

has an average chain length greater than C₁₄, more preferably at least 50% of each long chain alkyl or alkenyl group has a chain length of C₁₈.

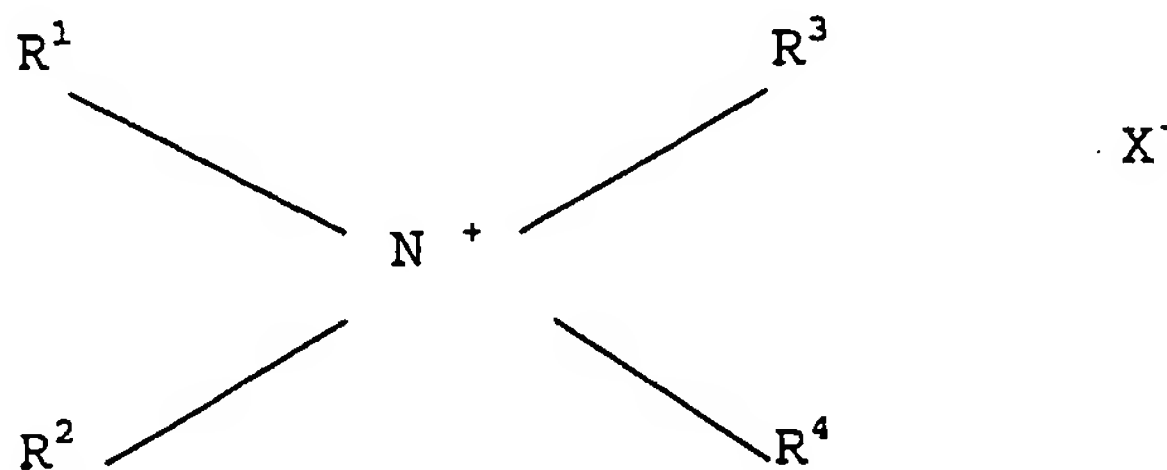
- 5 It is preferred if the long chain alkyl or alkenyl groups of the fabric softening compound are predominantly linear.

It is highly preferred if the fabric softening compounds are substantially water-insoluble. Substantially
10 insoluble fabric softening compounds in the context of this invention are defined as fabric softening compounds having a solubility less than 1 x 10⁻³ wt% in demineralised water at 20°C, preferably the fabric softening compounds have a solubility less than 1 x 10⁻⁴, most preferably the
15 fabric softening compounds have a solubility at 20°C in demineralised water from 1 x 10⁻³ to 1 x 10⁻⁶.

Well known species of substantially water-insoluble quaternary ammonium compounds having the formula:

20

25



wherein R¹ and R² represent hydrocarbyl groups having from 12 to 24 carbon atoms; R³ and R⁴ represent hydrocarbyl
30 groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and X is an anion,

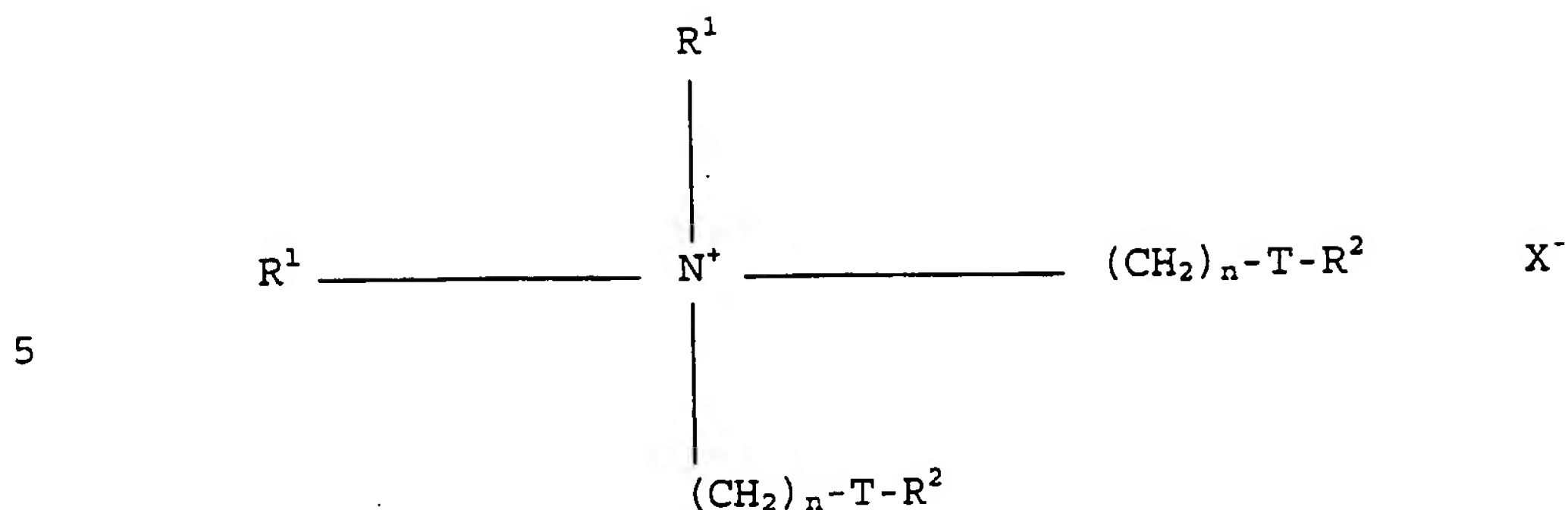
- 12 -

preferably selected from halide, methyl sulphate and ethyl sulphate groups are preferred.

- Representative examples of these quaternary softeners
- 5 include di(tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium methyl sulphate; dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride; di(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride; dioctadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride; di(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium methyl sulphate;
- 10 dihexadecyl diethyl ammonium chloride; di(coconut alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallow alkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and di(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (Arquad 2HT Trade Mark).
- 15 Other preferred softeners contain esters or amide links, for example those available under the trade names Accosoft 580, Varisoft 222, and Stepantex.

- Particularly preferred fabric softening compounds are
- 20 water-insoluble quaternary ammonium materials which comprise a compound having two C_{12-18} alkyl or alkenyl groups connected to the molecule via at least one ester link. It is more preferred if the quaternary ammonium material has two ester links present. The preferred
- 25 ester-linked quaternary ammonium material for use in the invention can be represented by the formula:

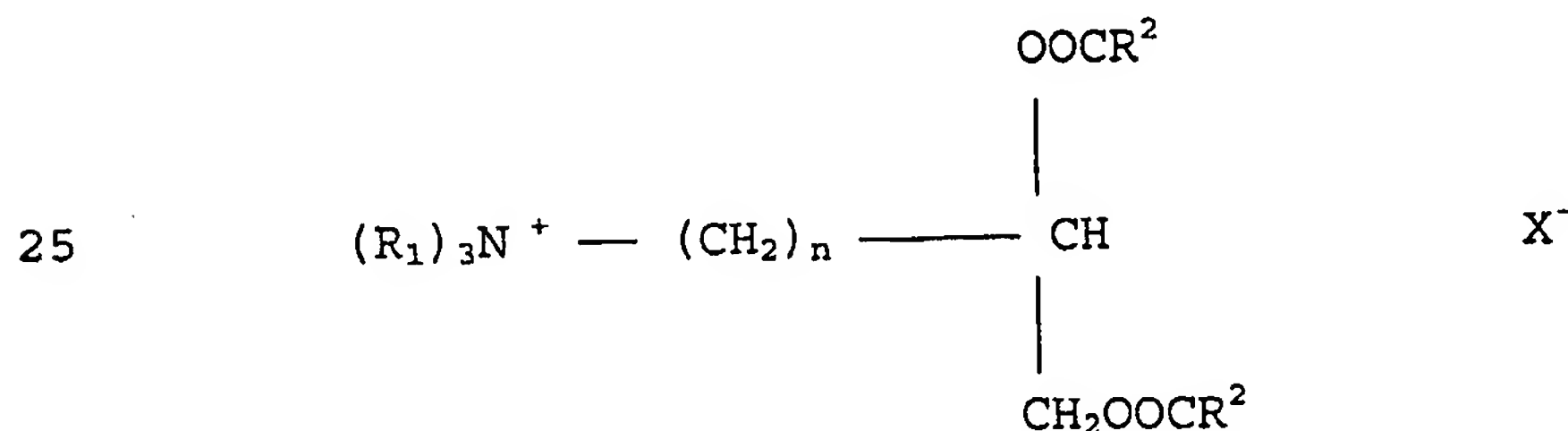
- 13 -



wherein each R^1 group is independently selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-4} alkenyl groups; and wherein each R^2 group is independently selected from C_{8-28} alkyl or alkenyl groups;

15 T is $\begin{array}{c} O \\ || \\ -C-O- \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} O \\ || \\ -O-C- \end{array}$; X^- is any suitable anion and n is an integer from 0-5. Particularly preferred is di(ethyl ester) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DEEDMAC).

20 A second preferred type of quaternary ammonium material can be represented by the formula:



wherein R_1 , n , X^- and R_2 are as defined above.

30

- 14 -

It is advantageous for environmental reasons if the quaternary ammonium material is biologically degradable.

Preferred materials of this class such as 1,2 bis[hardened
5 tallowoyloxy]-3-trimethylammonium propane chloride and their
methods of preparation are, for example, described in US 4
137 180 (Lever Brothers). Preferably these materials
comprise small amounts of the corresponding monoester as
described in US 4 137 180 for example 1-hardened
10 tallowoyloxy-2-hydroxy trimethylammonium propane chloride.

The fabric softening agent may also be a polyol ester quat
(PEQ) as described in EP 0 638 639 (Akzo).

15 Other Ingredients

The compositions of the invention can also contain one or
more optional ingredients, selected from pH buffering
agents, perfume carriers, fluorescers, colorants,
20 hydrotropes, antifoaming agents, antiredeposition agents,
enzymes, optical brightening agents, opacifiers, anti-
shrinking agents, anti-wrinkle agents, anti-spotting agents,
germicides, fungicides, anti-corrosion agents, drape
imparting agents, antistatic agents and ironing aids.

25

The present invention may be in the form of a dilute or
concentrated aqueous solution or suspension, for example as
described in WO 97/15651, WO 95/27769. Alternatively, the
fabric softening composition may be in the form of a powder
30 for use in the rinse cycle of an automatic washing machine.
Alternatively, the fabric softening composition may be in

- 15 -

the form of a sheet comprising fabric conditioning compositions for use in a tumble dryer, for example as disclosed in WO 95/27777. Alternatively, the fabric conditioning composition may be in the form of a

5 substantially non-aqueous concentrate as described in international patent application to PCT/EP99/00497.

Fabric wash detergent compositions according to the present invention may further include through the wash softening

10 material, such as cationic fabric softener.

Non-Detergent Based Fabric Care Products

The present invention can also be used in non-detergent

15 based fabric care products. For example, the product may comprise the hindered amine light stabiliser as the principal ingredient. For example, non-detergent based compositions may comprise solutions of the hindered amine light stabiliser of the present invention in a suitable

20 solvent, such as isopropanol, alcohol etc. The compositions may comprise aerosol or spray-on compositions. They may be in the form of sticks, bars, dab-on compositions, for example absorbed into sponges for application to the surface etc.

25

Such non-detergent based fabric care products are products which are not primarily intended for removal of soil or stains or for fabric softening. They may, however, include surfactant for other reasons, for example stabilising

30 components, encouraging spread or deposition of the products onto fabric, viscosity control etc. Suitably, the

- 16 -

surfactant level is below 5% by weight, more preferably below 1% by weight.

The present invention will be further described by way of example only with reference to the following examples.

5

Examples

All quantities are in percent by weight or parts by weight unless indicated otherwise.

10

The following hindered amine light stabilisers are used in the present examples. They are available commercially from Ciba Specialty Chemicals:

15 HTMP = 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidine.

Tinuvin 770 = bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidyl)sebacate.

20 Tinuvin 765 = bis(1-methyl,2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidyl)sebacate.

Tinuvin 123 = decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-(octyloxy)-4-piperidyl ester.

25 Reflectance is measured using a Spectraflash SF60 reflectometer (trade mark). The weathermeter is an Atlas S3000 (trade mark).

Example 1

30

- 17 -

A range of dyed cotton fabric (printed on one side) was purchased from Veebee Tech, (Harrogate, England). The dyes used are listed in Table 1.

Benzoyl peroxide was then applied to each of the test cloths
5 from a solution of benzoyl peroxide in ethanol, to give 0.09% on-weight-fabric benzoyl peroxide.

Secondly, hindered amine light stabilisers were deposited onto the test cloths from ethanol solution at the levels
10 indicated in Table 1. For each dye, a control cloth was produced which contained no hindered amine light stabiliser.

Subsequently, the controlled test cloth and the treated test cloths were each placed in boiling water at 100°C for 60
15 seconds. Under these conditions, benzoyl peroxide decomposes to give reactive radicals which will attack dye.

In order to determine the extent of dye damage due to the formation of reactive radicals by benzoyl peroxide, the
20 change in reflectance before and after the boiling treatment for each cloth was determined and measured in CIELAB ΔE units. Table 1 shows the CIELAB ΔE units for the control cloths, cloths treated with 0.25% on-weight-fabric Tinuvin 770 (trade mark) and cloths treated with 0.69% on-weight-
25 fabric of Tinuvin 765 (trade mark).

Table 1

Dye type	wt% dye on weight fabric	CIELAB ΔE		
		Control cloth	Cloth treated with 0.25% owf. Tinuvin 770 (trade mark)	Cloth treated with 0.69% owf. Tinuvin 765 (trade mark)
Procion				
Scarlet HE-3G	0.05	3.47	2.80	1.33
Crimson HE-XL	0.05	2.04	1.77	1.05
Yellow HE-6G	0.1	0.66	0.63	0.64
Red HE-XL	0.05	3.97	2.45	1.61
Blue HE-XL	0.2	34.16	34.02	30.07
Turquoise H-A	0.5	33.18	23.57	5.61
Navy HE-XL	0.1	4.84	3.04	1.61
Remazol				
Red RB	0.1	1.12	0.71	0.99
Brilliant Red RBS	0.2	0.66	0.66	0.48
Orange FR	0.2	1.38	0.58	1.12
Navy GG	0.2	6.99	4.81	4.23
Turquoise G	0.2	26.06	24.45	13.57
Black B	0.2	6.01	4.79	4.03

It can be seen that for a wide range of dyes, hindered amine
5 light stabilisers at relatively low on-weight-fabric levels
can reduce dye damage due to reactive radicals.

Example 2

Dyed test cloths having the dyes listed in Table 2 were obtained as in Example 1. Control dyed test cloths were
5 taken and received no further treatment. The other dyed test cloths were treated with hindered amine light stabiliser by depositing the hindered amine light stabiliser from ethanolic solution to give the on-weight-fabric levels indicated in Table 2.

10

The control cloths and cloths treated with hindered amine light stabiliser were subjected to simulated sunlight in an Atlas S3000 Weatherometer (trade mark) at a power of 0.35 W/m² at 340 nm. The change in colour intensity was measured
15 using a Spectraflash SF600 Reflectometer (trade mark) and expressed in CIELAB ΔE units. The results are reported in Table 2.

Table 2

Dye	Treatment	ΔE	Hours irradiation
sulphol orange	none	2.4	4
	0.15% owf Tinuvin 770 (trade mark)	0.1	4
	0.15% owf Tinuvin 765 (trade mark)	1.6	4
	none	4.95	9
	0.16% HTMP	1.97	9
Blue HE-XL	none	3.22	15
	0.06% Tinuvin 123 (trade mark)	2.40	15
	0.17% HTMP	1.32	15

It can be seen that hindered amine light stabilisers
 5 according to the present invention reduce simulated sunlight damage to dye under a wide range of circumstances.

Example 3

10 The following fabric rinse conditioner compositions were prepared:

(a) HEQ - 4% by weight
 Minors - 0.05% by weight
 15 water to 100% by weight

(b) HEQ - 4% by weight

- 21 -

Tinuvin 765 (trade mark) 5.3% by weight.

Minors - 0.5% by weight

Water to 100% by weight

5 (c) HEQ - 4% by weight

Tinuvin 765 (trade mark) - 1.5% by weight

Minors - 0.5% by weight

Water to 100% by weight

10 Each conditioner composition was prepared by dispersing the components in water with vigorous mixing.

HEQ = 1,2 bis [hardened tallowoyloxy]-3-trimethyl ammonium propane chloride, ex Hoechst.

15

Dyed cloths were obtained as in Example 1.

For each colour of dye, 2.4g of dyed cloth was taken and treated with 100g of demineralised water into which 1g of
20 rinse conditioner (a), (b) or (c) had been dispersed.

After a minute of immersion, the cloth was removed and dried. Subsequently, 0.12% on-weight-fabric benzoyl peroxide was padded onto the cloth from an ethanol solution.
25 The ethanol was evaported. The cloth was then placed in boiling demineralised water for 1 minute, removed, and dried. The colour of each cloth was measured before and after the treatment with benzoyl peroxide. The change in colour measured in CIELAB ΔE units was measured. The
30 results were shown in Table 3.

Table 3

	ΔE		
Dye	(a)	(b)	(c)
procion red HE-7B	2.6	1.8	2.1
procion scarlet HE-3G	2.0	1.3	1.7
procion crimson HE-XL	1.6	1.0	1.5
procion turquoise H-A	41.2	22.0	37.1
procion navy HE-XL	3.9	3.3	3.6

It can be seen that the rinse conditioner compositions (b)
5 and (c) comprising hindered amine light stabilisers result
in lower changes in colour than the control composition (a).
Thus, hindered amine light stabilisers are shown to be
deposited from rinse conditioner compositions and to give
protection to fabric colour.

- 23 -

CLAIMS:

1. A fabric treatment composition for use in a method of laundry fabric treatment or non-detergent based fabric care treatment, comprising a hindered amine light stabiliser.
5
2. The composition of claim 1, being a fabric conditioner composition, the composition further comprising fabric conditioner.
10
3. The composition of claim 2, being a rinse conditioner.
4. The composition of claim 1, being a fabric wash composition, the composition further comprising fabric wash detergent.
15
5. The composition of claim 4, wherein the fabric wash detergent is selected from non-soap anionic, nonionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof.
20
6. The composition of claims 4 or 5, further comprising a builder material.
- 25 7. The composition of any preceding claim, wherein the hindered amine light stabiliser includes a tetramethyl piperidine moiety.
8. A method for the treatment of fabric, comprising
30 treating the fabric with a hindered amine light stabiliser

- 24 -

in a method of laundry fabric treatment or non-detergent based fabric care treatment.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the treatment of
5 fabric takes place during a fabric washing step.

10. A method according to claim 8, wherein the treatment takes place during a fabric rinsing step, in the presence of fabric conditioner.

10

11. Use of a hindered amine light stabiliser to prevent damage to dyed fabric due to reactive radicals, comprising treating the dyed fabric with a composition comprising the hindered amine light stabiliser as part of a laundry fabric
15 treatment or non-detergent based fabric care process.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No
PCT/EP 00/05531

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C1103/28 D06M13/355 D06M13/388

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C11D D06M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 315 204 A (LION CORP ; SANKYO CO (JP)) 10 May 1989 (1989-05-10) claims 1,3,4.7-14 examples page 2, line 49 -page 3, line 11 page 13, line 29 - line 39 ---	1,4-9,11
X	WO 97 33034 A (RHONE-POULENC CHIMIE) 12 September 1997 (1997-09-12) claims 1-10 examples ---	1,7,8,11
A	---	2,3,10
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 September 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/09/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Neys, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. national Application No
PCT/EP 00/05531

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 40 00 551 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 19 July 1990 (1990-07-19)	1,7,8,11
A	claims examples page 2, line 24 -page 15, line 10 page 15, line 38 -page 17, line 30 ---	4-6
X	US 5 030 243 A (REINERT GERHARD) 9 July 1991 (1991-07-09)	1,7,8,11
A	claims examples column 19, line 11 -column 23, line 40 ---	4-6
X	US 5 057 562 A (REINERT GERHARD) 15 October 1991 (1991-10-15)	1,7,8,11
A	claims examples column 6, line 4 -column 9, line 3 -----	4-6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

I. International Application No

PCT/EP 00/05531

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0315204 A	10-05-1989	JP 1245099 A	29-09-1989
WO 9733034 A	12-09-1997	FR 2745825 A	12-09-1997
		AU 1931497 A	22-09-1997
DE 4000551 A	19-07-1990	NONE	
US 5030243 A	09-07-1991	EP 0378054 A	18-07-1990
		JP 2269882 A	05-11-1990
US 5057562 A	15-10-1991	AT 102666 T	15-03-1994
		DE 58907159 D	14-04-1994
		EP 0352221 A	24-01-1990
		ES 2050274 T	16-05-1994
		JP 2084557 A	26-03-1990
		JP 8023108 B	06-03-1996